WASHINGTON.

Favorable Outlook for the Nicaragua Canal.

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR GENERAL GRANT.

The President's Message and Action of Congress on the Subject.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 95, 1879. THE NICABAGUA CANAL-IMPORTANT EVIDENCE AND STATISTICS REGARDING THE ENTERPRISE

TO BE SUBMITTED TO GENERAL GRANT. Mr. Thomas De Franco had a long interview with Admiral Ammen to-day in regard to the Nicaragua than confirms previous reports of the willingness of French capitalists to subscribe largely for the stock of the company. It is understood that the statistics of trade show that the probable revenue the first year the canal is in operation would be nearly \$10,000,000. The toll would be fixed at not less than \$2 per ton, and as the Nicaragua rout would be available for sailing as well as steam ves sels, it is believed that the construction of the cana would change the course of all the trade of Australia New Zealand and Japan with Europe. It is not generally known that the expenses of the Suez Canal business of this route is confined exclusively to steam vessels. The stock, though only paying thr per cent, is in demand, more probably on account of the permanency of the investment. The cost of the Suez Canal was nearly \$100,000,000, the same amount that it is calculated the Nicaragus Canal will cost, though the general estimates do not put it above \$85,000,000; With all the inconveniences of the locks, 100 vessels could easily be passed through every day, but the estimates show that if only one passed through every hour, or in fact if vessels of rdinary tonnage only went through at the rate of eight a day, the financial success of the canal would be far greater than the Suez route, and European capitalists would be glad to invest in it. will thus be seen that but 3,000 vessels have to pass through the canal in the course of a year to enable the company to pay not less than six per cent dividends. The statistics of our commerce with China and Japan, together with the advantage which vessels destined for England and France would have in going and coming via Nicaragua, have convinced the most eminent French eers, it is said, that the construction of the canal by this route is imperatively demanded in tion. The risks would be diminished and the carrying trade increased so that the saving in premiums and fuel on steam vessels would more than pay the tolls exacted by the use of the canal The foregoing are some of the facts which will be

submitted to General Grant on his arrival in Philathe enterprise as a business matter. The sta-tistics are taken from the latest reports reat the Bureau of Statistics and embrace the tonnage of vessels exclusively American engaged in East Indian trade; foreign els engaged in the same trade with ports of the United States, British vessels trading with South America, Australia and New Zealand and Eu-ropean ports; in a word, the tonnage of vessels whose interest it would be to now use the Nicaragua Canal. These show that it would be a paying investment the very first year, from year to year. For the rest, it only remains for the engineers to proceed at once with the work. nd personal friends of General Grant feel confident that when the business aspect of the scheme is presented to him with these statistical facts that he will promptly accept the responsibility of securing the concession and place himself at the head of the

OCEANIC CANAL QUESTION-A RESOLUTION TO BE INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS-POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

torthcoming message, allude to the project for building an interoceanic canal and the favor in which the Nicaragua route is held by eminent engineers. will, it is said, set forth that an enterprise must be under the control an American company, and as such it would be protected by our government. Not only will the message take this ground, but the first day of the meeting of Congress, there will be introduced in both houses the following joint resolution, with the intention of securing its passage under suspension of the rules, or at least final ac tion before the holiday recess:--

Whereas the project for the construction of an ateroceanic canal via Nicaragus is recognized as

therefore be it
Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives, &c., That the government of the United States pledges to accord full and entire protection to the company to which shall be granted the concession by the government of Nicaragua for the contruction of said interoceanic canal, and will secure to said company the peaceful enjoyment of the rights conceded by such grant.

The passage of this resolution, it is said, would be more agreeable to General Grant than any honor that can be bestowed by Congress. As he is to me a number of prominent business men in Phila-delphia during his visit there next month it is contended that the passage of this resolution would be the first step in the right direction. There are those who say that the friends of Presidential aspirants in both houses will give the resolution their earnest support, believing it will help to strengthen the views of General Grant's friends who may be called upon to advise with him when the business details are brought forward at Philadelphia. In this connection it is stated that the passage of the resolution will be followed by an house in Europe of its willingness to assume subscriptions for two-thirds of the entire amount necessary for the construction of the canal.

It is now regarded as not improbable that prominent Southern members will exert their influence to keep out the bill proposing to restore General Grant to his former position in the army, the Gulf States particularly being directly interested in promoting the success of the canal, and the representatives in Congress, it is said, would regardithe passage of the above resolution as personally intended to aid Gen

States and Great Britain April 19, 1850, that Great Britain is equally bound with the United States in securing the protection of the canal whenever constructed. If the Nicaragus government should make it releases the government of Great Britain from the necessity of using its friendly offices in securing the be introduced maintains the spirit of the treaty and substantially quotes article 6 in the preamble.

GENERAL BUTLER TO RUN FOR CONGRESS. Congressman Leopold Morse, of Boston, who represents the Fourth Massachusetts district, said to to run for Congress next year in his district. Whether General Butler intended to abandon the Gubernatorial race he did not know, but it was understood he would again enter the field as an

aspirant for Congressional honors, and that Boston was as good a place to represent as there is in Massa-

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1879. THE CENSUS-ANNUAL BEPORT OF THE SUPER-INTENDENT.

General Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, has completed his annual report to the Sec-retary of the Interior. It succinctly details many important arrangements which have already beer made for tarrying into effect the provisions of the act of March 3, 1879, for taking the tenth census. There is, the Superintendent says, a consus day and a census year. The census day is June 1, 1880; the census year comprises the twelve months end-ing on that day. For the consus day the law requires the statistics of the then living inhabitants, embrac-ing the facts of age, sex, color, nationality, occupa-tion, illiteracy, &c. For the census year the law requires the statistics of agriculture, manufactures mining and the fisheries, of taxation and public edu-cation, of morality and the causes of death during the entire period.

The census year is now current, and the Superin tendent shows the classes of statistics which now being collected. A very extensive effort is being made, through the co-operation of practising physicians, to secure complete mortuary statistics.

General Walker reports that the census law er acted at the last regular session of Congress is found to be thoroughly satisfactory in its practical work ing thus far, and he recommends only two minor changes, namely, that the franking privilege be extended to communications addressed to the census office, and that the inquiry regarding the holders of lule as useless and aggravating.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

The Register of the Treasury, in his annual report, gives a detailed account of the work performs in the several divisions of the bureau during the year ended June 30, 1879:—The total number of United States coupon and registered bonds issued during the year was 711,363. The daily average issue has been nearly 2,300 bonds, amounting to \$3,800,000-almost treble the average of the preced

ing year.

The total tonnage of the vessels in the country ex hibits a decrease of 43,164 tons. The steam tonnage has increased 8,493 tons, the canal boat tonnage 15.046 tons and the barge tonnage 31,802 tons, whil the sailing tonnage has decreased, 98,506 tons. The proportion of the sailing tonnage registered is fiftyfive per cent and the steam tonnage thirteen per cent. The tonnage of vessels built during the past year was 42,474 tons less than that of the preceding

The balance of the report is devoted to statistics showing the operations of the several divisions of

NO MORMONS OR MORMONISM IN FRANCE. Mr. Hitt, in charge of the United States Legation at Paris, in a despatch to the Department of State, dated November 1, 1879, reports that after careful inquiry he finds no Mormonism in France. He is told by high authority that Mormonism cannot find root in France. The French people are indisposed to fanaticism or emigration. They will not even emigrate to Algiers, a French colony casy of access. For preaching or inculcating poligamy the French government has a prompt remedy. Auy person so offending will be arrested and banished. As to the emigration of Mormons to Utah, it is not seen how it can be prevented if th emigrant complies with the military laws of France. The fact is that there is no redundancy of popula tion in France, and hence, little or no emigr The Mormons have failed to make proselytes in

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1879. The following named officers having been found by the Army Retiring Board incapacitated on acount of disabilities incident to the service, they are, by direction of the President, re-tired from active service, to take affect No. they are, by direction of the President, re-tired from active service, to take effect No-vember 30, 1879:—Captain William H. Andrews, Third cavairy: First Lieutenants Granville Lewis, Fifth infantry; James H. Sands, Sixth cavairy; John Baunister, Twentieth infantry, and Nelson Bronson, Sixth infantry.

The order directing Second Lieutenant Edgar W. Howe, Seventeenth infantry, to report to the super-intendent of the mounted recruit service, to conduct recruits to the Department of Dakota, is revoked.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1879. Lieutenant John F. Merry is ordered to specia duty connected with timber growing on p lands in the Southern States. Ensigns F. S. Carter. Cameron McR. Winslow and Lyman Arms are ordered

RRIBERY AT HARRISBURG

ATTEMPTS TO HAVE THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST "REMBLE & CO." QUASHED, OWING TO AL-LEGED IRREGULARITIES IN THE GRAND JURY

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Harmsbung, Pa., Nov. 25, 1879. The defence in the riot bribery cases sprang point on the prosecution to-day after the Court had overruled their motion made yesterday to quash the indictments. The records of the Court show that David W. Brill was not sworn as a grand juror. And Senator Cameron, it was proved yesterday by another grand juror, had participated in the proceedings the entire week. Mr. Samuel F. Barr swore that twentyfour jurors acted in the cases, one more than are re-quired at common law. It was also intended to used undue influence with the Grand Jury to have the accused indicted, but he declined to give the dehe had taken as a grand juror. His cross-examination yers that twenty-four persons acted on the several bills, when Senator Carpenter intimated that the gentleman had been more leaky to outsiders than to the Court. The argument continued all day without a decision on the motion to quash the indictment, because of the mount of the feet in the Grand Jury, and, as one of the counsel for the prosecution and one for the defence have yet to speak, the point will probably not be disposed of until to-morrow. In the argument to-day the defence was represented by four lawyers, while the brunt of the battle for the prosecution was borne by Senator Carpenter, who admitted that a jury of twenty-four persons was defective, but that the record, which showed only twenty-three present, was not subject to contradiction and that the Court could not go behind it. The finding, he also maintained, should not be set aside by the allegation that one man participated in the proceedings who had no business there, and the defendant's case was not prejudiced thereby, as the jury was unanimous in its action.

Judge Pearson said this was the only point that had puzzled him since the beginning of the trial. yers that twenty-tour persons acted on the several

Judge Pearson said this was the only point that had puzzled him since the beginning of the trial.

Judge Black maintained that the law of the State was susceptible of the construction that twenty-four persons could legally act as grand jurors.

The counsel for the defence consider their position impregnable, and confidently predict that the Court will quash the various indictments, in which event they will be sent to the Grand Jury of the January term. And it now seems clear why the defence had the bribery cases postponed from last week to this week. It tried last week the November Grand Jury would have been in existence and new indictments could have been submitted to them in case the action of the August jury had been nullified. A belief is prevalent that the Grand Jury was improperly constituted by design. The Prothonotary's cierk is positive that Bright Bill did not answer to his name when called, and that when he swore the jury, only twenty-three members, were in the box. Supposing that Bright Bill was not among the twenty-four he marked him "absent." The foreman of the Grand Jury is of the same opinion as to the number, but there appears to be no doubt that Bright Bill was sworn and from the start took part in the proceedings of the Grand Jury. The most plausible theory is that the clerk's mistake was discovered and that the twenty-tourth juror, whose name has not been made public, was induced by some unknown person to participate in the proceedings without being sworn. For the first few days there were only twenty-three jurors, but when the bribery cases same to be considered twenty-four wote.

EPAULETTES AND BONNETS.

EIGHTH DAY OF THE MILITARY PAIR-RABE CHANCES FOR DIAMONDS-VOTING FOR FAVOR

A steady stream of visitors poured into the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon and evening to enjoy the attractions of the fair. Pretty faces and brilliant toilets characterized the attendance, and the sales were brisk and numerous. There were more "chances" sold, however, than anything else, if on might judge from the almost innumerable lotteries at the various booths, where \$1 or \$2 and good luck fair damsels shall not solicit subscriptions imposes upon them a cruel restraint which they evidently feel very keenly, and one young lady assured a HERALD reporter that she had virtually lost hun-dreds of dellars at her booth because she was not permitted to include in a little "elequent persuaion." This cast-iron rule, of course, applies only to the matter of begging visitors to buy who have not made any overtures toward a purchase. legitimate prey. The rivalry of the tables is fierce and animated. The sales are still jealously kept subrosa so that the success of each company may not be known. The diamonds that have adorned the tables of the Seventh and Tenth Companies are considered by nany to afford them an advantage over their com petitors, as the receipts from the diamond ruffle vill undoubtedly be large. It is said that the Seventh Company expect to receive \$5,000 for the precious stones. The fan on which many prominent artists have painted trifles attracts admirers constantly. The fan was originally worth \$5, and now it is valued at \$500.

Children are delighted with the "Lady of the Lake," who ships them presents in a little craft from behind a mysterious grove overhanging the rater, and politicians contemplate with reverence played on the east side. Smokers were interested yesterday in a lot of cigars in a handsome manogany case from Jose, Baron & Co., Havans, valu

passe from Jose, Baron & Co., Havaus, valued at \$500, while the saucy gypsies with the utmost sang froad predicted hig boneauzs and beds of clover as the fortune of any one suxious about his future.

This exeks at MoHR.

During the evening the armory was crowded to repiction, and it was with difficulty that visitors passed from booth to booth. From the vantage ground of the balcony, the scene below was an animated one. The dark mass of spectators moved in solid phalanx round the parti-colored booths, stopping here and there as curiosity prompted. The big floral temple, whose summit overtops the neighboring roots, presented an interesting sight with its exotics, singing birds and beay of interesting girls in blue and white dresses. The result of the diamond raille under the anspices of Company G was declared last night, the winning numbers but not the names of the winners being given. The first prize was a diamond necklace, valued at \$3,300; the second prize was a diamond bracelet and hairpin, valued at \$350; third. a pair of diamond exerrings, \$205; fourth, diamond earrings, \$180; sixth, diamond earrings, \$180; sixth, diamond earrings, \$180; sixth, diamond earrings, \$190; tenth, diamond lacepin, \$39; eleventh, diamond lacepin, \$39; eleventh, diamond lacepin, \$39; eleventh, diamond lacepin, \$30; country, \$30,500. The winning numbers are respectively, \$,344, 1,736, 2,930, 691, 1,652, 5,522, 438, 3,506, 2,671, 3,855; twelfth, diamond lacepin, \$30,522, 4,284, 3,506, 2,671, 3,855; twelfth, diamond lacepin, \$190; eleventh, diamond lacepin, \$30,500. The winning numbers are respectively, 3,344, 1,736, 2,930, 691, 1,652, 5,522, 438, 3,506, 2,671, 3,855; twelfth, diamond particular diskets have been sold in the raffle for the diamond particular diskets have been sold in the raffle for the diamond particular diskets have been sold in the raffle for the diamond company G, and purchasors are requested to call at that booth and get new tickets, as the old is declared closed. The diamond badge raffled by the Second company G,

which is divided into twenty prizes, the first being a necklace valued at \$3,500.

POPULAR OFFICERS.

Voting for popular officers is still the rage and the number of votes shows how fully the visitors appreciate their right of suffrage. In the "Army and Navy" contest General Hancock leads with 270 votes. The less favored officers are:—Commodore George H. Cooper, 181; Fresident Hayes, 140; General Grant, 136; General Sheridan, 115; General Newton, 101; General Upton, 91; General Newton, 101; General Upton, 91; General Newton, 101; General Upton, 91; General Sherman, 63, and several scattering. The "Sitty-Ninth" struggle for the popular lleutenant so far gives Lieutenant Springer, of the Ninth regiment, the lead with 188 votes. Lieutenant H. Petitt, of the Twenty-third regiment, has 145, and Lieutenants Hess of the Seventy-first regiment, and Freeman, of the Twenty-second regiment, 114. For the "Diamond Veteran Badge" Captain Kemp has 145 votes. S. E. Woodhouse, 85, and Colonel Pond, 35. Major McAlpin, of the Seventy-first regiment, is ahead in the contest for the National Guard Sword. He has 372 votes; Colonel Ryder, of the Ninth, has 377; General Varian, 324; General Woodward, 145; Colonel Porter, of the Twenty-second, 85; Colonel Cavanagh, of the Sixty-minth, 65; General Shaler, 56, and Captain Frank Bacon, 59. The balloting for the gold mounted rifle is as follows:—Colonel Ward, 325; Colonel Scott, 312, Colonel Ryder, 108; Colonel Burke, 159; Colonel Porter, 113; General Newton, 78; General Grant, 57; General Shaler, 31, and many scattering.

THE PIE.

A curious contest for the championship of pie

HASKIN AND O'CALLAGHAN.

The gentlemen appointed by the Tammany Committee on Organization to investigate charges of dis-loyalty made by Mr. John B. Haskin against Mr. O'Callaghan, of the Nineteenth Assembly district, held a long session last night in the basement of the Fourteenth street wigwam. Colonel Edward Gilon and ex-Alderman Tuomey were personally appear to support his charges, but Mr. Jerome Buck was present to represent him. Mr. O'Callaghan was promptly on hand, and was accompanied by Mr. Charles J. Breck as his counsel. At the beginning of the meeting some affidavits were submitted on the part of Mr. Haskin, but Mr. Brock claimed that he had the right to see the witnesses claimed that he had the right to see the witnesses and have an opportunity to cross-examine them. It was agreed that he should have the privilege. Some little discursion then took place as to the proper method to follow in the investigation, during which Mr. O'Callaghan expressed himself in favor or giving "the widest latitude" to the examination. Mr. William McDonald was then brought forward on the part of Mr. Haskin and asked to tell what he knew about the matter under investigation. He said he was of the impression for some days previous to election that Mr. O'Callaghan would be "disloyal" to the Tammany cause. Mr. Hösea B. Perkins was also examined at the instance of Mr. Haskin's charges was introduced. Mr. O'Callaghan will have an opportunity to formally disprove the insinuations made against him at a future meeting of the committee.

INSPECTOR BOLAND'S TRIAL.

The trial of Thomas Boland, the indicted inspector of election, was continued in the Court of Oyer and felection, was continued in the Court of year and Terminer yesterday. The evidence on both sides being in, as already stated in the Hemallo, Mr. Ambrose H. Purdy summed up on behalf of the accused inspector, denying that he had intentionally committed a fraud. District Attorney Phelps followed at considerable District Attorney Phelps followed at commiderable length, contending that the principal witness for the prosecution (Crotty), who said he had kept a record of the votes, showing that Hatzell had received 93 instead of 23 votes, was austained by extraheous facts, and that all the evidence tended to show not only intentional neglect as to the Sorm of the returns on the part of the impectors, but fraud in their certificate of the vote and guilty knowledge of its incorrectness.

their certificate of the vote and guilty knowledge of its incorrectness.

In his charge to the jury Judge Brady read and commented on the provisions of the law, instructing the jury that the meaning of such provisions was that though it was the duty of the poll clerks to keep the tally of the votes, yet such tally must be kept subject to the supervision of the inspectors, and before making a return it was the duty of the inspectors to inform themselves as to the correctness of such returns, depending solely for their in formation on the announcement of the poll clerk.

The jury them retired.

Annual Report of the Commissioner.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF THE SERVICE.

Production of and Receipts from Distilled Spirits.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1879. nual report to the Secretary of the Treasury mentions the improved condition of the service—first, in regard to the receipts; second, in respect to the character and efficiency of the officers employed; third, in respect to the disposition of taxpayers to bserve the laws, and, fourth, in regard opinion in reference to the enforcement of the laws. The marked improvement in the receipts for the past four months, in face of the great reduction of the tax on tobacco, gives promise that the receipts from year, reach the sum of \$115,000,000. The great majority of the taxpayers are reported as having observed the laws and faithfully paid their taxes, and it is believed that in the greater portion of the country viola-tions of the internal revenue laws are as infrequent as can reasonably be expected, and in those districts where the laws have been for years openly violated sense of a majority of the people to the duty of the taxpayers to observe the laws and of the officers of

Tables embodied in the report show that during the last three years and four months 3,117 illicit disilleries have been seized, 6,363 persons arrested for illigit distilling and 27 officers and employes killed and 48 wounded while engaged in enforcing the In-

and 48 wounded while engaged in enforcing the Internal Revenue laws. The Commissioner says:

These facts, coupled with others of a similar character, showing that nearly all setzures, sarrests and resistance of authority are confined to the districts long infested with these troubles, indicate unmistakably that much remains to be done to place the service upon a satisfactory footing. This can only be done by constant, vigorous and courageous efforts of repression, with such a force of deputies, armed when necessary, as will demonstrate the ability and determination of the government to collect its revenues and enforce its laws; and Ideem it my duty to again call your attention to the fact that the appropriations have been, and now are, in-adequate to the proper enforcement of the laws. An appropriation of \$100,000, as a deficiency, is recommended for the present fiscal year of this service. The increase in the numbers of legal distilleries will materially augment the expense for store-keepers and gaugers, and will make it necessary that a deficiency appropriation be made for the present fiscal year of \$200,000

Attention is again called to the fact that in very few cases have the State courts taken cognizance of the murders and assaults committed upon the persons of the officers and employés of the government.

sons of the officers and employes of the government. In this connection the Commissioner says:

It is clear to my mind that in some portions of the country, for a considerable time to country, for a considerable time to country for punishing citizens who commit murder or assaults to murder upon our officers while engaged in the performance of their duties. It seems to me of the utmost importance that the United States should, under its own laws, and through its own courts, undertake the trial and punishment of persons who are guilty of murder and assault to murder of officers while engaged in or on account of the performance of their official duties, and I have the homor of renowing the recommendation made in my last report of the passage of such a law by Congress.

LOSSES BY EVAPORATION.

It is recommended that where spirits are withdrawn in good faith for exportation, and due diligence is exercised in their transportation, and losses occur by evaporation or accident, that no tax shall be levied for any such loss; and that provision of law be made for the exportation of lochol in metallic cans of ten gallons and upward. Distillers of brandy from grapes were by the act of March 3, 1877, allowed to store their product for three years in bonded warehouse before payment of fax thereon. The expediency of, according the same privilege to distillers of brandy from apples and peaches is suggested for the counideration of Congress. A comparison of the receipts from the several sources of revenue for the first four months of the current fiscal year, as compared with a corresponding period in 1878, shows an increase of \$1,278,552 13.

The receipts from the several articles or occupa-

The receipts from distributed spirits.

The receipts from the several articles or occupations relating to distilled spirits subject to tax under internal revenue laws now in force for the fiscal year dated June 30, 1878, were \$50,420,815 80; for 1879, \$52,570,284 69, showing an increase during the last year of \$2,140,468 80. The quantity of spirits—11,892,621 gallons—produced and deposited in the distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, was greater than the quantity produced during any other year. The closest approximation to this product was that of closest approximation to this product was that of closest approximation to this product was that of the year ended June 30, 1870, which was 71,337,009 gailons. The production of the facal year 1870 was obviously excessive, as it fell to 54,576,448 gallons in 1871, and it might be apprehended that the product of the year 1880 would rail below that of 1871; but when it is considered that 18,337,531 gallons of spirits were exported during the year of 1879, and that the foreign demand is unabated, it seems probable that the large product of the early portion of this year will be continued during the year.

As compared with 1878 the increased production

year.

As compared with 1878 the increased production of the fiscal year 1879 is 15,789,538 gallous. This increase is distributed among all the different varieties known to the trade, except "highwines," which decreased 1,379,333 gallons. THE FOREIGN DEMAND.

Regarding the production and movement

Regarding the production and movement of distilled spirits during the first four months of the present fiscal year the report says:—

It shows that the foreign demand of last year is stendily maintained, while the production is 2,794,148 gallous greater than for the corresponding period last year and the withdrawai 2,958,950 gallons greater than for the same period last year. If the business of these four months is maintained during the balance of the fiscal year—which is scarcely to be credited—the production will be over \$2,000,000 of gallons and the amount of tax received will be over \$45,750,000.

There were during the year 5,448 distilleries registered and 5,347 operated. During the special tax year ended April 30, 1879, there were 49,464,421 proof gallons of spirits rectified. The quantity of spirits—19,212,470 gallons—actually remaining in warehouses June 30, 1879, is the quantity as shown by the original gauge of each package.

The quantity of spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses for exportation during the year was 14,837,581 gallons.

The following figures show the increase or decrease as to the various kinds of spirits exported in the year 1879, as compared with the year 1878:—

Gallons, Increase in alcohol.

\$,879,350 lincrease in Bourbon whiskey.

\$430,400 lincrease in Bourbon whiskey.

\$6,735

Increase in Fum.... Increase in Bourbon whiskey... tucrease in pure neutral or Cologne apirits increase in miscellaneous

warehouse.

The taxes paid on spirits withdrawn from the warehouse during the year 1879 aggregate \$46,778,342.

The receipts from fermented liquors for the year 1879 are shown to have increased \$702,268 over those

section 3,244 of the Bevised Statutes, which will provide for allowance of grawback on the worms of

TAX ON TOBACCO.

Prefacing that portion of his report which relate

Prefacing that portion of his report which relates to tobacco the Commissioner says:—

During the discussion of the question of the reduction of the tax on manufactured tobacco I ventured to suggest that the loss to the revenues would be at least \$9,000,000 per annum, and that no pecuniary benefit would result to consumers by reduction of the retail price of tobacco. Buring four mouths of the present facel year the decrease in the receipts from tobacco and sauff, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, was \$2,336,599. These figures indicate a reduction for the year in receipts from this source of over \$7,000,000.

The increasing prosperity of the country, which has argiven so favorable an impulse to all business, has largely benefited the tobacco trade, and the receipts have in consequence not suffered so heavily as

reduction of the price by reason of the tax.

The total production of tobacco and snuff in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, was 131,433,409 pounds, an increase over 1878 of 12,026,821 pounds.

The total production of cigars, cheroots and cigarettes was 2,276,534,081, an increase over 1878 of 101,177,719

cigarettes was 2,276,534,081, an increase over 1878 of 184,177,719.

During the same period there were imported and withdrawn for consumption 49,666,518 cigars, a decrease during the year 1879 of 1,334,482.

The total amount of domestic leaf tobacco accounted for during the fiscal year of 1879 is 522,513,474 pounds, as follows:—

Manufactured in the United States, 209,233,914

Manufactured in the United States, 200,233,914 pounds.

Exported, 322,279,540 pounds.

Imported leaf manufactured in the United States, 6,221,852 pounds.

The amount of manufactured snuff and tobacco removed from bond during the fiscal year 1879 for exportation was 16,126,197 pounds, being an increase over the previous year of 453,307 pounds, and the number of cigars and cigarettes removed for exportation was 22,537,000.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF COLLECTIONS.

The total amount of collections from tobacco in all its forms, including the internal revenue tax on imported tobacco, sauff and cigars, and the special taxes paid by manufacturers of and dealers in leaf and manufactured tobacco, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, was \$40,135,002 65.

As compared with the total receipts from the same source for the preceding fiscal year this shows an increase of \$43,247 98. Considering the disturbed condition of the trade for a considerable portion of the year consequent upon discussion of the tax question by Congress and the reduced rate of the tax on manufactured tobacco and snuff, provided by the act of March 1, 1879, which went into operation on May 1 following, this result is highly satisfactory.

Statements showing the increase and decrease of Statements showing the increase and decrease of

revenue from each particular source of the tobacco tax for the last fiscal year, as compared with the same source for the preceding year, are given, show ing that the loss in revenue from manufactured tobacco, including snuff, resulting from the causes above stated, were made up by the increas d collections from cigars, which is found to be nearly seven

lector throughout the United States shows that during the year \$113,449,021 38 of internal revenue taxes were collected, and every dollar was promptly paid into the Treasury. The total cost of coiled the revenue for the year was \$4.206.830 being 3 7.10 Accompanying the report is a detailed statement showing the amount collected in each district, from

which it appears that the largest amount was collected in the First Ohio district—\$10,832,458. The First Illinois contributed \$8,270,948. The Fifth Illinois, \$6,930,170. The smallest amount, \$4,020, was collected in the Third Texas district.

During the past three fiscal years \$343,099,000 of internal revenue taxes were collected and paid into the Treasury. The average cost of collection, in cluding the salaries and expenses of the Internal

Revenue Bureau, was 3% per cent.

The Commissioner regards the system which requires district attorneys and marshals to rely upon fees for their compensation as a vicious one and tending to demoralize the service, and thinks if their salaries were fixed by law the service would b greatly improved.

Congress approved June 19, 1878, detailed statements of expenditures from the appropriation for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws, is submitted. The total amount expended through collectors of internal revenue for intermation leading to the discovery of frauds and During the year thirty-five revenue agents have been employed, and their total expenses have been \$126,000. A detailed statement of their work shows that the value of the property seized on information of revenue agents is \$280,944 12. The amount of un collected taxes and paralties reported to collectors by revonue agents was \$886,695 31.

During the fiscal year and from June 30 to Novem ber 1, 1879, 1,319 illicit stills were seized, 2,924 persons were arrested, and in the performance of these duties five officers and guides were killed and twenty-three wounded. During this period fifty-six officers and employes were proceeded against in the State courts. The total number of such prosecu-

I am of the opinion that very nearly if not quite all of these prosecutions are without probable

I am of the opinion that very nearly if not quite all of these prosecutions are without probable cause, and are instituted as means of obstructing the enforcement of the laws, and these facts siford additional evidence of the difficulty in the way of collecting the internal revenue.

MANSE AND MANKERS.

The total amount realized by the tax on the capital and deposits of banks and bankers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, was \$3,400,213, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, was \$3,400,213, and for the fiscal year of \$305,934. A statement of the capital and deposits of savings bunks and banks and bankers, other than national banks shows an aggregate of \$195,230,513 invested in government bonds, against \$158,882,800 reported last year.

The total value of the property seized during the year for violations of the internal revenue laws was \$224,148. The total number of suits pending July 1,

year for violations of the internal revenue laws was \$224,140. The total number of suits pending July 1, 1879, for violations of the internal revenue laws was 11,924. During the year 4,500 suits have been settled, decided or dismissed, and the amount recovered by the government on judgments and from compromises accepted has been \$692,548.

The total value of internal revenue stamps issued during the year is \$129,555,535.

The table of assessments made during the year 1879 shows a total of \$4,235,758, a decrease since 1878 of \$570,750.

The expenses for the next fiscal year are estimated at \$4,328,000, being an increase of \$122,000 over the past year. For sataries of the officers, clerks and employés of the Bureau proper, aggregating 193 persons, an appropriation of \$253,330 is recommended—the same as last year, the Commissioner adding that it will be wholly impracticable to reduce the force in any particular without material injury to the public service.

A full statement is given of the estimated expenses of each district, making up the grand aggregate. In addition to the Bureau proper there are connected with the various districts throughout the United States 126 collectors, 800 deputy collectors, 170 clerks, messengers and janitors, 603 gaugers, 1,303 storekeepers and 51 tobacco inspectors.

Accompanying the reports are tabulated statements showing the number of arsin distilleries of different capacities, the quantities of grain and other materials used in the production of distilled spirits under each act of legislation from July, 1862, to June 30, 1879, and other details of a similar character.

A STEPDAUGHTER'S JEALOUSY.

A STEPDAUGHTER'S JEALOUSY.

DEATH OF A MOTHER AND BARE FROM PATING POISONED SOUP-SUSPICION STRONGLY POINT-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

READING, Pa., Nov. 25, 1879.
A sensation was created in the small village of Ephrata, Lancaster county, to-day, when Deputy Coroner Kemper commenced an investigation of the alleged poisoning of the wife and child of M. D. Hoover, a cabinet maker of that place. The mother fed her babe with cracker soup and shortly afterward

Hoover, a cabinet maker of that place. The mother fed her babe with cracker soup and shortly afterward the little one died. Mrs. Hoover also ate a portion of the soup, and she was taken violently ill, her deposition was taken to-day, while she was in bed. No one besides the mother and child was in the house at the time when the soup was prepared and caten, excepting Julia Hoover, asged sixteen, a daughter of a former wife.

JEALOUS OF THE BABE.

Julia is a very prepossessing young girl, has a mature form and is large for her age. She possesses a good reputation. After her mother's death she acted as housekeeper, and when her father married his present wife Julia made no objections. Six months age, however, when a child was born, she appeared to be annoyed and vexed. At the inquest to-day a young clerk in the village drug store testified that Julia had purchased from him a half ounce of arsenic, which she said was to be used for the purpose of poisoning rats and mice. This purchase was unauthorized by her father or stepmother.

Drs. Lightner and McCad have made an examination of the dead child and discovered unmistakable evidences of arsenical poison.

THE FATAL OPPORTUNITY.

Mrs. Hoover testified that she put the crackers to soak on a window sill in a dish; subsequently she went to the back of the house to boll soap; in her absence Julia was fa the room where the soap was; no other person was there, but Mrs. Hoover could not swear that she saw Julia put anything in the soup; immediately after the death of the child and the spasms of Mrs. Hoover faila left the house and went four miles into the country, where Mr. Hoover's parents live. The Coroner and his jury have proceeded thence to examine her, and it is probable that she will be arrested in the morning. Mrs. Hoover's parents live. The Coroner and his jury have proceeded thence to examine her, and it is probable that she will be arrested in the morning. Mrs. Hoover's parents live. The Coroner and his jury have proceeded thence to examine her, and it is probab

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 25, 1879. The General Assembly convened to-day. The cression is that the session will be a short one.

BISHOP POTTER.

Brillfant Reception Last Night at the Academy of Mus'c.

CELEBRATING HIS QUARTER CENTENNIAL

Presentation of an Elegant Diocesan · Memorial Casket

The angelic trumpeters looked benignantly down from their fourth tier boxes in the Academy of Music last evening on the scene that presented itself below, where two or three thousand people had gathered to de honor to the venerable and beloved Bishop of the diocese of New York. Chairs were set on the ample the choirs of Trinity, Grace and St. Thomas' churches, and included such artists as Miss Bradford, Miss Winant, Miss Hubbell, Miss Drasdil, Solo sopranos and contraltos, and Messrs. Simpson and Jameson, Sohst and Camp tenors and bassos. The grand orchestra was under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, and the choirs named were under their respective organists, Mr. A. H. Messiter, of Trinity; Mr. S. P. Warren, of Grace, and Messrs. George W. Warren and P. A. Schnocker, of St. Thomas' Church. Mr. A. F. Toulmin touched the soft chords of the harp and drew therefrom delightful strains.

About a thousand persons were at the Academy doors when they were opened at a quarter past seven, and haif an hour later there was very little unoccupied space in the house of song. Promptly at the hour named on the programme, eight o'clock, Bishop Potter entered, leaning on the arm of Dr. Dix, and took his seat and at the same instant the orchestra struck up the grand march from "Tanuhauturned on full, lighting up a gay and brilliant spec-tacle. In a few words Mr. Miller, chairman of the Reception Committee, introduced the Rev. Dr. Dix as chairman of the evening. The Doctor thanked him and at once called on St. Thomas' Church choir to render the anthem, "Lord, who shall dwell in Thy Tabernacle?" in which Miss Brackord sustain the solo parts admirably.

UNION COLLEGE CONGRATULATIONS. The representatives of the trustees, alumni and faculty of Union College, from which Bishop Potter graduated in 1826, together with authorities of Union University, including Messra. T. W. Olcott, R. H. Pruyn, H. H. Martin, Dr. Thomas Hun, Judge Learned, Dr. Samuel Ward, and others representing the Albany Medical College, Albany Law School and the Dudley Observatory, which constitute the Albany institutions of the University, resented their congratulations to the Bishon

the Albany institutions of the University, presented their congratulations to the Bishop, who is president of the New York Atumni of Union College, at the meeting, last night in the Academy. They reminded him of his graduation from their college, of his call to the episcopate of New York and of an address which heafterward delivered as Honorary Chancellor, and for which address their institution has received thanks from every quarter of the land. They also thank the Bishop for a communication in which he earnestly pleaded for the establishment of a college library and showed the great need of culture for young men in American colleges.

A brief address was also presented by Mr. H. R. Pierson in behalf of the rector, wardens and vestry of St. Peter's parish, Albany, of which Bishop Potter was rector at the time of his election to the opticopate, and had been for twenty-one years before. The address breathed the most kindly spirit and prayer for the Bishop's health and peace. After this the orchestra struck up the "Priest's March," from Mendelssohn's "Athalie," and then the quartette of Grace Church sang the anthem, "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly."

The standing Committee of the diocese of Albany ranged themselves on the stage near the Bishop, and one of their number, Dr. Payne, of St. George's Church, Schenectady, then presented a congratulatory address in behalf of that diocese. A symphony from Beethoven by the orchestra prepared the way for the address of the evening, which was delivered by Secretary Evarts, of Washington, substantially as tollows:—

MR. EVARTS' ADDRESS.

As the Secretary rose to speak he was greeted with

MR. EVARTS' ADDRESS.

As the Secretary rose to speak he was greeted with prolonged applianse. He could not hesitate, he said, when requested by the committee some time ago to take an humble share in this colebration, and he willingly laid aside other obligations that he might be here. He was well aware that it was not the speaker nor his words that formed any part of the interest of this day or celebration. The congregation present and the great number of admirers who were present only in spirit, he said, should supply the voice of congratulation. All these plaudits were but the consenting voice of the multitude concerning their "blameless bishop," which Paul declared every bishop should be—a lover of good men, sober, just, holy, temperate.

perate.

Mr. Evarts then referred to the character and work of the Bishop in his diocese, and quoting the Latin proverb, he said, "The workman is made by his working." How, he asked, does the soldier become the great commander, the lawyer the great judge, but by the discipline of hard work? He referred to

of the Bishop in his diocese, and quoting the Latin working." How, he asked, does the soldier become the great commander, the lawyer the great judge, but by the discipline of hard work? He referred to the fruitful growth and the beauty of this vineyard which has been favored by the Bishop's husbandry. Other Christian communities have been consplicated by the shapely upholding of Bishop Potter's own church, and the end has crowned his work.

Air. John Jay then presented the memorial casked to the Bishop. It was laid on a table before him the case opened and the whole piece stood in full view of the audience. It looks finished, but a few weeks more will be required to complete the design.

THE MEMORIAL CASKET.

A brief description of this memorial casket will prove not uninteresting. It was manufactured by Messrs. Tiffany & Co. irom designs by Mr. Whitehouse who obtained his conception of it from the description of the Ark of the Covenant given in Exodus xxxvii. Its composition is gold, sliver and polished steel, and its dimensions are, as nearly as possible, one-third of those of the ark according to the double value of the Hebrew cubit. It is 15 inches long, Il inches wide and 11 high and presents a gothic outline. A Celtic cross of gold rises about two inches above the rim of the lid or roof, which forms one of the most important parts of the design, and slants upward half a foot to a cresting of sliver open work. The polished steel surface is iniald with mosaics of gold, producing x most beautiful effect. Underneath the golden cross and on a level with the ridge of the lid on one side of the casket is a shepherd's crook in silver and on the other side a spray of lines also in silver, both symbolizing the Bishop's work and the purity of his capiscopate. Beneath the crook and Illies an open flibe rests on a bed of olive branches, embiamatic of the peaceful condition of the diocese, with the open-winged dove representing the Holy Byirit brooding over the Bible. On either side of the dove are Pentecostal embiente

The gift is thus religious as well as affect thiversal in its lesson as well as personal.

DR. QUACKENBOS IMPROVING.

It was decided by a consultation of physicians in attendance upon Dr. Quackenbos yesterday that an improvement had taken place in his condition. The action of the heart had advanced to forty-eight pul-sations per minute, and this, together with other favorable symptoms, has given rise to strong hopes of the recovery of the patient.